THE THE PARTY OF

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1868.

Business Notice.

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF SOUTHERN CITIZEN

We have not met with paragraphs for some time that express our views more clearly, or that meet the straggling objections which begin to get abroad at the South against the Nebraska-Kansas bill more fully than those we copy below.

The complaints which have been made against that clause of the bill known as the Badger amendneut, which provides that nothing in the bill shall be so construed as to revive any laws in force prior to 1820 in the territories north of 36 deg. 30 min. "protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or excluding lavery"-complaints which are based upon the objection that the old Spanish laws favorable to slavery there are not revived by the clause repealing the Missouri Prohibition, which last in effect abolished them-do not seem to us to be very well founded; or, if well tounded, do not seem to us to have much force. The old Spanish laws, whatever they were, were not "repealed," in terms, by the Missouri Prohibition, but were only repealed in effect while that Prohibition was supposed to be valid. When it fell under the Dred Scott decision the old Spanish laws, so far as the Prohibition had affected them, resumed all the vitality they ever had; for while the Nebraska-Kansas bill did not profess to revive them or to "legislate slavery into the Territories," neither did it purport to prevent their revival, or to "legislat slavery out of the Territories." That bill neither did the one thing nor the other, but left the question as to the revival or non-revival of those old laws entirely unaffected by any thing in itself contained; and thus, inasmuch as the Missouri Prohibition has been decided by the Supreme Court to have been from the first unconstitutional, null and void, it never operated and never could have operated to repeal those laws. If, therefore, those laws have never been repealed in any other manner, they are certainly not repealed by the unconstitutional, null and void Missouri Prohibition; and, as nothing in the Nebraska-Kansas bill is to be construed as reviving, or preventing the revival of. the old Spanish laws, those laws, so far as this bill is concerned, are precisely in statu quo ante the Mis-

The objection that the Badger amendment prevents the revival of the old Spanish laws is, therefore, not well founded. But, even if it were, and if those old laws were still dead lying lifeless in their graves by the operation of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, still, we do not see that the rights of the southern people in the Territories are much the worse off for the fact. We are inclined to think those old laws are myths at best, and that they have occupied a much larger space in the imaginations of politicians than they have ever done in the statutes and codes of the old Spanish territories. At all events, we think the rights of southern citizens in the Territories are much more safely protected under the egis of the constitution than they would be under the forgotten legislation o an ancient and alien jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of the United States find an ample protection for those rights in the constitution of the Union and, for ourselves, we think it much safer for those rights that that august tribunal should find them there than that it should have to seek for them in the obsolete statute-books of a defunct government and of a foreign language.

This court has declared that the right of property in slaves, and the right to protection for this property from the laws and courts, exists. The Nebraska-Kansas bill gives the slaveholders the right of immediate appeal to the Supreme Court of the United upon all conceivable questions affecting the right of property in slaves that can arise in the local courts of the Territories. These local courts are constituted of judges appointed by the President of the United States, a national officer, who will always we trust, be the elect of a national party, and who is bound by his oath of office to support the constitution of the United States, which guaranties the rights of southern citizens in the Territories.

We think, therefore, that there is full protection of law for slave property in the Territories, even where a majority of the residents may happen to be unfavorable to it; and we are glad to be confirmed in this position by so thorough a southern journal a the Charleston Mercury, from which we copy the following able article :

The Dred Scott decision determined that the southern people had a right to colonize our Territories with their slaves, and that their slaves, like any other property,

people had a right to colonize our Territories with their slaves, and that their slaves, like any other property, were entitled to protection in our Territories.

But it has been said slave property, to exist as property in a Territory, requires special legislation by a territorial legislature. If, therefore, a territorial legislature, being, by a majority, sholltionists, should not think proper to pass the special laws necessary for the protection of slavery, it must expire.

The answer to this position is very simple. It is based on a false assumption of fact. It is not necessary for the existence of slavery in a Territory that there should be special laws passed for its protection. Slaves are property just as any other subject of property. The courts of the United States in a Territory have only to administer the slaves protecting all other property in their application to slaves, and the protection will be sufficient. For instance: it is felony to steal a horse or a watch, for it is not necessary that there should be express statutes in a Territory declaring a horse or a watch to be property. Let the same law be applied to stealing a slave. It is a criminal offence to best cruelly or to kill wantonly any animal. Let the same law be applied to the protection of the slave. If a man keeps and uses his neighbor's animals, he is amenable to damages, and so would be be in harboring a slave. All the judges of a Territory are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, and not by the people or the legislature of a Territory. If a territory would declare them yould pass laws prohibiting or abolishing slavery in a Territory, the courts in a Territory would declare them yould. If they should pass laws declaring that the laws protecting all other kinds of property should not protect slavery, they would be set easile by the judiciary. As long as a Territory to Territory, ander the appointment and control of the head of the federal government, must enforce the protection, if th

amply sufficient for the protection of slavery; and all arguments going to show the omnipotence of squatter sovereignty, either by setion or non-action over slavery in a Territory, are false.

MAILS FOR MEXICO.

We are requested to state that the Post Office Department has issued instructions to send all correspondence for the west coast of Mexico and points in the interior of that republic by the New York and California route, via Panama and Acapulco. To insure transmission by this route, letters and newspapers should be distinctly marked, "Via Panama and Acapulco." Postage on letters, twenty cents for each half ounce; on newspapers, two cents each. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and in the absence of steam communication between New Or-leans and Vera Cruz, this route offers the safest and most expeditious conveyance for postal matter for all points in the western and southwestern parts of Mexico.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Burnt Steamer.

New York, Sept. 25.—A private despatch from Halifax to Mr. Cunard, says that the captain of the Roseheath thought that the burning steamer had a walking beam, but he did not observe any paddle-boxes. She was thought by the captain to be a wooden steamer, but the mate thinks she was of iron. She had a long, overhanging boxes.

og bow.
Offers of 25 per cent. to effect insurances on the Austria

Offers of 25 per cent. to effect insurances on the Austria were refused by the Wall street offices yesterday.

Larsa.—The ship Arabian has arrived, and reports that on the 15th she fell in with an iron screw-steamer, on fire, apparently of about 1,200 tons, with a gilt crown eagle head, straight stem, raked well forward, and her bettom painted red. The upper works were all consumed, masts gone, and sides falling in.

The smoke-stack was lying on the starboard side, and its color could not be told. The Arabian passed around her stern, but no name was distinguishable. She was supposed to have been burning about forty-eight hours. No boats could be descried, or any other signs of the sufferers in the distance.

The Cable.-Mr. De Sauty's Response

TRINITY BAY, Sept. 24.—To Cyrus W. Field, Eq., N. Y. We have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the 1st of September, excepting feeling a few signals yesterday. We cannot send anything to Valentia. There has been very little variation in the electrical manifestations.

DE SAUTY.

The Cable.

New Yoar, Sept. 25.—Mr. De Sauty telegraphs the conorary directors that he will hereafter send daily reports a relation to the cable.

The cable is not working to-day, but the Trinity Bay tation is executed.

The cable is not working to-day, but the Trinity Bay station is occasionally receiving some weak impulses of current, but they are unintelligible.

The day before yesterday we commenced receiving a current from Vaientia, and hoped we should be at work soon. Mr. Mackey was then informed that the current had failed; hence the discrepancy in the messages.

Murder in New London.

New London, (Cr.,) Sept. 24.—The third mate of the whaling brig Lawrens, a Portuguese, named Antoine, was found murdered this morning. He left his boarding-house soon after four o'clock this morning, and was found dead in the street with a small dagger in the breast. The cause of the murder is not known. The person who found the body saw two men and a woman leave the spot suspiciously as he approached. The murdered man was paid off yesterday.

Damage to Crops .-- Quarantine in Florida. SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—The late severe storm in Florida has greatly damaged the crops.

Steamers from this port are stringently quarantined at 8t. Mary's and the river ports of Florida.

Death of an Eminent Merchant, New York, Sept. 25.—James Adger, of Charleston, one of the most esteemed merchants of that city, died at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

New York, Sept. 25.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,200 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 19,500 bareels; State, \$5 20 a \$5 37; Ohio, \$5 85 a \$6; southern, \$5 a \$5 75, 20 a \$5 37; Ohio, \$5 85 a \$6; southern, \$5 a \$6 75. Wheat is firm—sales of 40,000 bushels; southern red, \$1 18 a \$1 25; white, \$1 35 a \$1 50. Corn is buoyant—sales of 77,000 bushels; mixed, 72 a 76 cents. Pork is heavy—mess, \$16 85 a \$16 90; prime, \$14 90 a \$15. Lard is quiet at 11\frac{1}{2}\$ a 11\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Whiskey has declined \frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Sugar dull, declined \frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Sugar dull, declined \frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Molasses is quiet of 4,000 hags; 10\frac{1}{2}\$ a 11\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Molasses is quiet. Orleans, 48 a 52 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 50\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$1\$ cents. Rosin is dull at \$1 75 a \$1 80. Rice is quiet at 3\frac{1}{4}\$ a 3\frac{1}{4}\$ cents.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN.

[From the Phliadelphia Pennsylvanian, Sept. 25.] [From the Fhliadelphia Penasyvanian, Sept. 25.]

This distinguished gentleman and his family are now in our city. He has received from men of all parties the most gratifying assurances that his exertions to increase the usefulness of the Post Office Department are fully appreciated, and his labors acknowledged and applauded. There is not a more industrious, devoted public officer in the nation, than the present head of the Post Office Department, and the confidence reposed in his judgment and discretion is well merited.

ROUTE TO PIKE'S PEAK MINES.

(From the Kansas Ledger.)

The road to Pike's Peak that will undoubtedly be the The road to Pike's Peak that will undoubtedly be the most travelled, and which will be the most used hereafter, will be by Fort Riley; thence westward along the Smoky Hill Fork by the route laid out and surveyed by Lieut. Bryan, Topographical Engineers, in 1855-6. This route, intended to shorten the distance from Leavenworth to Santa Fe, New Mexico, was completed to near Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas river, has been thoroughly surveyed and graded at the creek and river crossings from Fort Riley to Bent's Fort, is the shortest and quickest route to Pike's Peak; and as it follows the valley of the Kansas, Smoky Hill, and Arkansas rivers, has everywhere the three necessaries of those who travel on the prairies—namely, wood, water, and grass for stock.

The road passes from the Smoky Hill to the Arkansas, over a high rolling prairie, the distance being some 70

over a high rolling prairie, the distance being some 70 miles. About midway is a fine spring and good camping

round.
The distances are as follows, and in geographical miles:

MESSRS. WINANS NEW STEAMSHIP

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

We have had the pleasure of seeing this novel and singularly constructed vessel, invented by the Messrs. Winans. It differs entirely from any ship ever before built in the world. The length is, we believe, about one him in the world. The length is, we believe, about one hundred and seventy feet, resembling two cones, or sugar loaves, united, tapering to points sharp almost as necides. The diameter at the thickest part is proportionate to the conic inclination. A large propelling wheel, with diagonal paddles, runs in the centre at right angles, and is driven by powerful engines. We are not at liberty to give any detailed description at present of this most singular invention and rare specimen of marine architecture. It is now nearly, or quite, ready to be launched from Mr. Winans wharf, near the Ferry Bar, where visitons can see it. The inventor's hope is that this steamer, when sailing, will make greater speed than has ever yet been attained by any vessel. Instead of riding, it will penetrate the largest waves and pass through them, accomplishing a voyage across the Atlantic in, perhaps, six days or less. Mr. Winans merits great praise for his energy and enterprise in undertaking this promised triumph in steam navigation.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune from the Parish of St. James says that it is a mistake to suppose there will be an immense sugar crop this reason. There is no doubt that more sugar will be made than was last season, but the amount will not go above that of a fair average—say, 325,000 hhds. Putting the loss by crevasse (including seed required from others by those submerged) at 75,000 hhds., would make 400,000 hhds. for the State.

MR. REED NEGOTIATING WITH THE CHINESE.

special correspondent at Tien-tsie, the latest dated June 18. Although the news has been anticipated, there are many details that will be read with interest. We copy

such portions as relate more particularly to the negotiations of the U. S. minister, Mr. Reed:

The reception of our minister took place on Monday morning (the 6th) at 8 o'clock—mather an inconvenient hour for those who require a breakfast to fortify them for the fatigues of business. The place of meeting was an old convent, silenated in a dusty plain about half a mile from the city walk. When we arrived, the Chinese ministers were wherealy in waiting, and, receiving Mr. Reed as he discended from his sedan, conducted him to a seat placed between their own at the principal table. Or all the Chinese and Tartars present they only were allowed to be seated. The chief occumisations: When the state of the discended from his sedan, conducted him to a seat placed between their own at the principal table. Or all the Chinese and Tartars present they only were allowed to be seated. The chief occumisation was allowed to be seated. The chief occumisation was allowed to be seated. The chief occumisation was twenty of the carbon control of the control of the control of the chinese and the chinese and the chief occuming the control of the control of the chinese politics.

After the usual compliments, Mr. Reed requested to see the imperial edict by which they were commissioned to negotiate. It was produced by Kwelliang, who, missing it reverentially above his head, slowly removed the yellow wrapper and placed it in his hands, at the same time furnishing a copy for the archives of the legation. Mr. Beed, in turn, exhibited his own credentials, and furnished a copy. This done, Mr. Reed handed to his interpreter, Mr. Martin, a paper reviewing his own comes with reference to Chinese politics, and defining his present position. This was read to the commissioners in the chinese politics, and defining his present position. This was read to the commissioners in the chinese politics, and chining his present position. This was read to the hought of the consideration of the another the chinese politics, and chining his present position. T

than those with which Commissioner Yan had received the letter of our President.

On the next day, (the Jith.) at 12 o'clock, Mr. Reed proceeded with his suite and escort to the Halkwangsze, to meet the imperial commissioners. As we approached, the aspect of the place appeared very different from what we had seen it before. There were the same dingy walls, but they were transferred by some interior power to the margin of a silvery lake, whose waters flashed firther beams of the noon-day sun and whose besom was dotted with the islets of emerald green. The shadows of the trees were distinctly visible, and nothing but the memory of the dusty plain we had previously seen in that direction appeared to remind us that the beaufful scene was not a reality. It occurred to me that the name Haiknot a reality. It occurred to me that the name Haik wangsze, the Convent of the Sea of Light, was selected with reference to this phenomenon, which in bright sun-ny weather is always visible. The two syllables, "Haikny weather is always visible. The two syllables, "Haik-wang," Sea of Light, aptly indicate in a single word both the appearance and its cause. This deceptive mirage serves the contemplative inmates of the Convent as a memento of the chief tenet of their philosophy, that all things are unreal, and that human life is but a shifting phantasmagoria of empty shadows.

On descending from his sedan, Mr. Reed was conducted by Kweiliang to a table curtained with yellow satin, and on which, sustained by an elevated frame, lay a bamboo tube of the same imperial color. That was the long-expected letter. The mandarins eyed it with awful reverence, and spoke of it with suppressed voices. Mr. Reed

tube of the same imperial color. That was the long-expected letter. The mandarins eyed it with awful reverence, and spoke of it with suppressed voices. Mr. Reed thought they were going to ask him to kneel, and again proposed the form with which the President's letter had been received. To this they assented; and Kwelliang, raising it in both hands, placed it in those of Mr. Reed, who, respectfully elevating it, gave it in charge to his son. The parties were then seated; Ex-Commissioners Yan and Ysang, whom Mr. Reed had refused to meet until the arrival of the Emperor's letter, being now present. Commissioner Yan still wore his coral button; but he bore a mark of the imperial displeasure in being deprived of his two-eyed peacock's feather. He locked glittle crestfallen to be cast in the background, but no doubt congratulates himself that he is no longer charged with the office of negotiator. He has lost his Pavonian plume, but his head is safe, which is more than can be said of Kweiliang and Hwasbana. the office of negotiator. He has lost his Pavonian plume, but his head is safe, which is more than can be said of Kweiliang and Hwashana.

Mr. Reed was informed that Keylng had, by a decree

Mr. Reed was informed that Keyling had, by a decree just received, been appointed plenipotentiary and assessor with Kwei and Hwa. In answer to Mr. Reed's inquiry, Whether they wished him to retire as soon as his treaty should be signed? they replied that they were very desirous that he should remain at Tien-tsin, and use his influence to bring the difficulties with the English and French to a happy conclusion.

On the following day (Saturday) Mr. Reed called, according to appointment, to return the visit of Keying. He was received at the Fung shin-Mison, or Temple of Molus. Mr. Reed congratulated Keying on his promotion to the dignity of minister plenipotentiary. Keying, after thanking him for his courtesy, inquired if he was not pleased with the praise which the Emperor in his letter bestows on our President. Mr. Reed replied by asking if he had a copy. He said he had, and promised to furnish a duplicate. He felt very much flattered to learn that his portrait was in Dr. Williams' History of the Middle Kingdom, and expressed a desire that a copy might be sent him by the messenger whom he would send the next morning with the copy of the letter.

On Sunday morning the messenger came, but he because it to be the sunday and informed us that Keying had just

they are to be dreaded, and urged a mild and conciliatory policy;" and again, perhaps, for telling the truth, and giving good counsel, he is spurned like a dog from the foot of the thro. e.

If this be the case, it augurs ill for the disposition of

The AMERICAN TREATY.

The New York Times publishes several ictiors from its special correspondent at Tien-tsin, the latest dated June 18. Although the news has been anticipated, there are many details that will be read with interest. We copy such portions as relate more particularly to the negotiations of the U. S. minister, Mr. Reed:

The reception of our minister cook place on Monday

The reception of our minister cook place on Monday

Friday, June 18, 1858.

The work for which our minister left his native country is fluished to-day—the task which has cost him days of toil and nights of anxiety is done. The new treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both powers this day, at 6, p. m., at the convent of Halkwang, and is henceforward to be denominated the treaty of Halkwang. One year is allowed for the exchange of ratifications. Its provisions are in all respects as liberal as a neutral nation could expect to obtain from the Chinese by dint of negotiation; and right glad an 1 as an American that in this instance our minister is not found following in the wake of the English. Such results as he has reached he has achieved independently. They may not be as large as those obtained by the English; but they are the atmost that could be obtained by diplomacy, unaided by force or threats. The Russian treaty was signed last Sunday evening. The French is nearly agreed upon. But the Chinese still have some serious points of difference with the English; and it is by no means certain that they will not lead to a renewal of hostilities. If the English press too hard, they will upset the dynasty, and spoil the work we have labored so hard to accomplish. The work for which our minister left his native cou

MEXICO.—FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

[From the Brownsville Plag, Sopt. 15]

[From the Brownsville Plag, Sept. 15.]

The news is animportant. Everything appears to be at a stand-still at present, though, judging from the preparations that are being made in the liberal camp, this quiet is but the calm which precedes the storm. As will be seen by the following extract from a letter dated San Luis, September 5, a battle is soon expected to take place between the forces of Gen. Vidaurri, under Col. Jordan, and those of Miramon, among whom great dissension prevails. It is doubtful whether Miramon will show a hostile demonstration to his foes, or surrender himself to them; for either of these things will he be obliged to do, being hemmed in on all sides, and, even if he were not, having no safe place of refuge in whatsoever direction he may fly. Miramon having at his command all the availhaving no safe place of refuge in whatsoever direction he may fit. Miramon having at his command all the available force of the reactionists, this battle—should he offer resistance—will be decisive of the final success of either party. The valor and enthusiasm that reign among the liberal army, the manner in which they are armed, and, above all, the justice of their cause, will doubtless bring out their arms crowned with success.

The following are the extracts made from the letter re-

"We are now at this place arranging our troops, and

paign.

"The governor of Zacatecas will send \$50,000 to Gen
Vidaurri in the ensuing week, and that amount will se

"Miramon has about 4,000 men, and Zuazua is not far from him, watching his operations.
"The movement of our troops will take place about the

"The movement of our troops will take place about the 12th inst.

"The army of the North consists at present of 6,000 valiant soldiers, well organized, which, united to 1,000 more under Coronado, from Chihuahua, will force Miramon to accept battle between San Luis and the capital. Upon this battle depends the fate of Mexico. The question now lies between Miramon and Vidaurri.

"We have 3,000 men of excellent infantry and 3,000 mounted riflemen; moreover, an enthusiasm almost marvellous. I hardly think Miramon will show fight—if he should there will be much bloodshed."

The following extract of a letter from one of Sr. Vidaurri's aids to a gentleman of this place, dated San Luis Potosi, August 21, will give an idea of the condition of the Liberal forces:

the Liberal forces:

"The first division of our army will move on Monday
next, the 23d ultimo. I have not the slightest doubt as
to the result. We have from 7,009 to 8,000 men, well to the result. We have from 1,009 to 8,000 men, were armed and equipped, and as much annualtion as we require, including forty pieces of artillery. Our enemy have scarcely 4,000 men, the most of them thrice whipped and wanting to moral. Our soldiers are all entitues assu.

We have all in our fargor, and if Heaven smile, you will be a second or soldiers.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

[From the Santa Fe Gazette, August 28.]

If rom the Sauts Fe Gazette, August 28.]

Major Yost, the editor of the Gazette, had gone to Fort Defiance, whither he had been transferred as United States Indian agent. The following extracts convey all news of the kind to which we have referred:

We learn from Major Nichols, adjutant general of the department, that the latest dates received at his office from Fort Defiance are up to the 18th instant. No hostile movement has yet been made by the troops against the Navajoes. At the earnest solicitation of "Armijo," an influential chief, the commanding officer had given him ten days to raise his people and go in search of the murderer of Major Brooks's negro.

In addition to F company mounted riflemen, which passed into the Navajo country a short time since, the following-named companies have been ordered in and to the river, to be in readiness: C company, rilles, under Lieut. Howland; H company, rilles, under Capt. Lindsay; A company, rifles, under Capt. Elifott; C company, third infantry, under Lieut. Hidt; and a company of guides and spies, under Bas Eucero, of Albuquerque.

Lieut. Col. Dixon S. Miles, 3d infantry U. S. army, proceed in town during the week en earte for Kest. Defi

Lient Col. Dixon S. Miles, 3d infantry U. S. army, arrived in town during the week, en route for Fort Defiance, for which place he left on the morning of the 24th. He has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered into the Navajo country.

Captain Walker, mounted riflemen, left town ou the 26th for El Paso to attend a court of inquiry ordered there early in the next menth.

26th for El Paso to attend a court of inquiry ordered there early in the next month.

Lieut. Colonel Chandler, 3d infantry, arrived in the city from Fort Craig on the 24th, and left the following morning in company with Mr. Samowski, the suttler at that post, for the States. Both gentlemen are in bad health, with the former the result of an accident, he having been thrown from his carriage and severely injured.

we observe that a train loaded with Indian annuities has arrived at the superintendency of Indian affairs which we presume Colonel Collins will soon distribute to he tribes entitled.

the tribes entitled.

Major John T. Sprague, eighth infantry U Sarmy, left in Monday's stage on a visit to the States, leaving the post in command of Lieut. Milton Cogawell. The Major had been stationed here some time. He is an accomplished gentleman and a popular officer, and his absence from among us will be felt by all.

The United States District Court for the first judicial

district of the Territory commenced its session in this city on Monday last, Chief Justice Kirby Benedict pre-

siding.
The Chief Justice arrived in town from Albr The Chief Justice arrived in town from Anauquents on Sunday evening. We are glad to see he looks very litt worse from his recent indisposition. His promotion is the President to the Chief Justiceship of the Territory, the President to the Chief Justiceship of the Territory, we are happy to know, will be the occasion of his removal to our city as a permanent resident, though his family will not probably come up until after the conclusion of the court here and at Socorro. The acquisition of Judge Benedict and his family to our society here is one upon which we of the capital may congratulate ourselves.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM UTAH.

[From the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, Sept. 18]

Grow the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, Sopt. 18.]

The Salt Lake mail, under conduct of Mr. B. Rupe, after thanking him for his courtesy, inquired if he was not pleased with the praise which the Emperor in his letter bestows on our President. Mr. Reed replied by asking if he had a copy. He said he had, and promised to furnish a duplicate. He felt very much flattered to learn that his portrait was in Dr. Williams History of the Middle Kingdom, and expressed a desire that a copy might be sent him by the messenger whom he would send the next morning with the copy of the letter.

On Sunday morning the messenger came, but he brought no letter, and informed us that Keying had just been summoned to the Capitol. We supposed he was called to receive some special instructions relating to the management of foreign affairs; but to-day we are startled by the intelligence that the old minister had no sconer reached Fangchau, within twelve miles of Pekin, than his master commanded him to be put under arrest and tried on a charge of treason. So precarious are Oriental honors! he wore the title of plenipotentiary only four days, is now in prison, and is likely to die on the scaffold or in banishment. His crime is not precisely known, but it is strongly suspected that it was that of too much fidelity. He has probably on this occasion, as before in his memorials to the throne, "Spoken of the English, how greatly and couraging to induce emigration.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The yellow fever at Galveston was increasing on the 16th instant, owing to the provalence of warm weather. Some twenty-five cases had been admitted into the hospital, but most of the patients were convalescent.

The Harrison Flag of the 3d states, upon the authority of Hon. W. T. Scott, that the iron will have been laid on the graded part of the southern Pacific railroad within a week, thereby enabling the cars to reach within a mile and a half of Marshall.

The Creckett Argus thinks that through the county of Houston the cotton yield will fall about one-third word.

Houston the cotton yield will fall about one-third short of what might reasonably have been expected when the

or wast might reasonably have been expected when the drought set in.

In the county of Guadalupe corn is going begging at 50 cents a bushel. The cotton crop is a fair one. Such is also the case in the county of Gonzales, and in Grimes county. The late rains, although not of much service in that immediate vicinity, will be of very great benefit elsewhere.

Classification of the train of the Arizona Mining Company, consisting of twenty men, ten loaded wagons and sixty mules. This is but the nucleus of the train,

and sixty mules. This is but the nucleus of the train, which, when completed, will embrace some afacty mules, thirty horses, fifteen teamsters, a wagon master, a professor of geology and mineralogy, editor with his printing office, a newspaper correspondent, one manager, one assistant manager, and ten mechanics.

The Austin Intelligencer informs us that Major Neighbors, who was in town on the 7th, says that the Reserve Indians have made enough corn this year, and are improving in the arts of industry. Some of the Prairie Indians have been in the Reserve, without arms, since their chastisement by the Texas Rangers. They professed friendship and contradicted the report about intended hostilities. Major Neighbors does not credit the report of such frequent appearance of Indians upon the San Saba.

Saba.
On the other hand, Mr. Posey, the district attorney for the 7th district, who was likewise in Austin, informs the Intelligencer that the San Saba settlements are being deserted, and much alarm is felt through the whole upper country regarding the rumors of a great Indian rising.

THE BALLOON VALVE TORN OUT-HOW THE ERONAUT FELL.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 22.]

We change our heading to-day! Lost is a fearful word to say of one who but just now was in our midst in the high tide of life—strong, bold, full of hope, with treops of friends about him. "Lost! it sounds like the wailing of the wind in the tops of the pines!" All hope of ever finding poor Thursten alive is blotted out, and we can only bemoan him as lost.

Mr. Bannister, his companion, returned this afternoon, and can bring only the worst tidings. The balloon he identified, and sent the silk of which it was composed to this city last night. He himself remained to search for his friend. To-day he comes back despairingly. He states that the balloon valve on which Thurston sat is torn out from the silk of the balloon three-quarters of the way around, indicating unerringly that the weight of the infortunate man was too great for the strength of the sides, and that the silk gave way, when be must have dropped off. His only remaining chance would be to cling to the smooth material of which the balloon was made, and he could not have sustained himself in that manner. When this occurred we can only conjecture, but that it must have been within an hour after he started, seems highly probable. The balloon was seen for nearly two hours with a class that it must he remembered that this great have been within an hour after he started, seems highly probable. The balloon was seen for nearly two hours with a glass; but is must be remembered that this great body, full sixty feet high, was only the size of a man's hand when thus visible, and it would be utterly impossible to see the ill-fated man if he had dropped off. Mr. Bannister feels quite positive that he must have fallen before reaching Canada at all.

The stories that are so plentiful that a man was seen in the balloon as it came down near Baptiste Creek he wholly discredits, as we have from the first. He has interestigated these runors pretty thoroughly, and puts no

estigated these rumors pretty thoroughly, and puts a

vestigated these ramors pretty thoroughly, and puts no faith in them whatever.

Six gentlemen came up from Adrian to-day to go down to search for the body of Thurston; but at 3, p. m., they were not decided what course to pursue. They inclined to the belief that his body, if not in the lake, would be the state of the belief that his body, if not in the lake, would be found between Knight's Station, where he started, and Monroe. The only hope now left is that the body may be found, and the hand of affection be permitted to lay it in its find resting-place. We carnestly trust this may be—the poor and only boon left for aching and sorely-smitten hearts to crave.

THE CORN CROPS

[Prom the Cincinnati Price Current, Sept. 22.] We have advices of a reliable nature from all parts of

We have advices of a reliable nature from all parts of the West, regarding the growing corn crop, of quite a recent date. Without giving them in detail, we will sum up the points as follows: The corn, except that planted in the latter part of June, is now nearly ripe, the cars unusually large and fully developed. No frost has yet come to injure it in the least, and should the weather remain as it now is for two or three weeks longer, even that sown late will be ripe. We have an ear grown from seed planted the 26th of June, in fair soil, which is fully developed, and too hard for table use. The rapidity with which corn has grown, from the 1st of July on up to the present date, is the subject of very general comment, and the statements before us with regard to this feature seem in many cases incredible.

From the information we have, there seems to be but little doubt that the crop in the northwestern States will be fully two-thirds of that of hast year. In Kentucky it will be three-fourths, but we allow this excess to make up for Indiana, which stands rather below our estimate.

OBITUARY.

The New Orleans papers anneance the decease of L. J. Sigur, esq., a distinguished politician of Louisiana, on the evening of the 20th instant. He was greatly admired by his many friends in that State, and was regarded by them as "the imbodiment of that high-toned chivalry, that amenity of manners, and that boldness of oratory which popularize and endear man to his fellowman. A warm and constant friend, his hand was always extended to soothe or assist; as an advocate, the victim of persecution never turned from him without obtaining ample redress; as a journalist, no memces could deter, no blandishments betray him from the path which a stern sense of duty had marked out for his guidance. Au integrity as incorruptible as that of Cato was the characintegrity as incorruptible as that of Cato was the characteristic of the man."

A CHICAGO TRANSACTION. - Illustrative of Chicago Ilfe

A CHICAGO TRANSACTION.—Illustrative of Chicago Ilfe we can vouch for the following as true in every particular: A produce operator from Watertown, New York, watching the signs of the times and arguing that when wheat was down to sixty cents and corn thirty-five torty in Chicago they could not get much lower, went to the grain city and invested his pile, some \$30,000, all in "stub-tail" corn. This corn is last year's Illinois growth, and is called "stub-tail," because about one third of it is rotten, fit for nothing but to make rot-gut whiskey. He bought it at a very low figure, and had it all put into one pile in a big warehouse, where it was to wait a bought it at a very low figure, and had it all put into one pile in a big warehouse, where it was to wait a "rise;" several days chapsed, and there was no inquiry for "stub-tail." He played billiards, rode around the city, and occasionally took a "nipper," by way of keeping his courage up. At length he was informed that his corn was heating. He examined the pile, and found it "hot as hades." Supposing it was all up with him he went off on a "bender," and for thirty days he did not know "stab-tail" from A No. 1 corn. At length he blowed out, cooled off, and upon examining his corn again found that it had cooled off also, and without damaging it a whit. He opened his eyes to the market reports, and found that his corn had so risen in price that he found no difficulty in selling it at a good raund profit of elesen thousand eight hundred dollars. Had he remained soher he probably would have sold it at a sacrifice. So much for a Chicago spree. No wonder with such luck that the operators in that fast town should occasionally imbibe.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

As Eyr for the Eyr.—An ingenius instrument, called the ophthalmoscope, by the aid of which the eye may be internally examined, has recently been introduced to the notice of the scientific world. The instrument is in the form of a concave mirror, with a hole in the centre, in which a lens is inserted, and to this another lens is added, which, however, is separated and movable. When the instrument is used, a lighted candle is placed at the side of the patient. The concave mirror is then held in front of the eye to be examined, while the moveable lens is suspended between the light and the mirror in such a manner as to concentrate the rays of the first on the second. The reflected rays converge on the retina, and on passing through it, diverge and render luminous the whole interior of the eye, which the observer can see by looking through the lens placed in the mirror's centre. The retina and the less form a microscope, the multiplying power of which is about five hundred.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The conferees of the sixteenth district of Pennsylva. The conferees of the activation in strict of Fennsylvania had another meeting on the 21th, but up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon their balloting was unsuccessful. A motion was then made to drop all three of the candidates and nominate General Fetter, of Perry county. The motion was voted down, two of the Perry conferes voting against it.

against it.

The Sandusky Register publishes the following plete list of the nominations for Congress in Ohio:

Familians Dist. Dem. 1. Geo. H. Pendleton. Republican Wm, F. Groedock. "John A. Gurley, C. L. Vallandigham. Lewis D. Campk Wm. Allen. H. M. Nichtols. William Mungen. J. M. Ashley, William Howard. . B. W. Clark Benjamin Stante John Carey. C. M. Trimball. 19. J. W. Gray 20. D. Todd 21. Thomas Me

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy was held in Cincinnati on the 23d instant. Michael Eckert presided. Speeches were made from two stands, and the prospects of success are highly flattering. The canvass throughout the State is conducted with great vigor, and it is evident that the "sober second thought" of the people will work out a glorious triumph on the 13th of October.

THE ARMY AND NAVY:

The board of army officers recently appointed to exam

The board of army officers recently appointed to examine into the relative merits of certain new methods of priming small arms say, in view of the result of all the tests, and after a careful consideration of them, that they do not feel authorized to recommend the introduction of either Ward's or Martin's into the service.

With respect to that of Mr. Butterfield, notwithstanding the fact that there seem to be several serious objections, and as these are of such a nature as can be lest tested by field service, the board recommend that about fifty muskets be equipped with his priming arrangements. It is said that the Secretary of War has ordered a similar experiment to be made with Martin's primer. A method submitted by Major Laidley seemed to the board to obviate many of the objections found in the others heretofore tested.

A detachment of fifty United States marines arrived the Brooklyn navy-yard on the 23d instant from Wesh-lington, in charge of Lieut. Henderson, and, with ten others from the North Carolina, were put on board the

Commander Samuel Swartwout has been ordered to re-lieve Commander A. T. Taylor in the command of the New York rendezvous on the 25th of October next. Commander Wm. Radford has been appointed light house inspector of the third light-house district, vice Com mander H. H. Bell, detached at his request.

Lieut, Wm. E. Boudinot has been ordered to the No

Lieut, Geo. T. Sinclair has been ordered to ordnand

Lieut. Geo. T. Sinclair has been ordered to ordinace duty, Norfolk yard.

The following persons, who passed at the last examination as third-assistant engineers, have been warranted to fill existing vacancies: W. S. Thompson, Maryland; E. B. Latch, G. D. Lining, E. L. Dick, C. E. De Valin, R. A. Copeland, Virginia; W. H. Glading.

B. Latch, G. D. Lining, E. L. Dick, C. E. De Valin, R. A. Copeland, Virginia; W. H. Glading.

Two hundred volunteers that were called into service by President Buchanan in the Utah difficulty passed through Kanun on Wednesday on route for Leavenworth. Col. Bec, who had charge of the volunteer force, preceded them to the fort, where they will be paid off and mustered out of the service.

Major Graham (who is on the sick list) also accompanied Col. Bec. The Major is on a tour through the State for his health.

Colonel Cook and Lieuts. Beauford and Bigler passed on Thursday. We learn that Capt. Marcy and Col. Alexander left Salt Lake in company with Col. Cook. They are expected here in the course of a day or two.

The health of the officers and army was good, there having been but little sickness.

The advance supply trains had arrived at headquarters, and others were rapidly going in.

Captain Matthew S. Pitcher, of the United States mounted rifes, died at Fort Edward, N. Y., on the 17th of September. Captain P. was the son of the late Nathaniel Pitcher, of Washington county, New York. In early life he served several years in the United States navy; during the war with Mexico, as a captain in General Pierce's Brigade, by whom he was appointed to the position he occupied at the time of his decease. His nature was eminently kind and social.

The United States steamers Arctic and Fulton arrived at Norfolk on the 23.1. The Water Witch, now fitting out for sea at that yard, will be ready on the 1st of 0ctober.

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

A successful balloon ascension was made from Pitts-field, Mass., on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Spencer was the zeronaut. The highest elevation which he attained was three miles.

George T. Wood, govern or of Texas in 1847, died on the 5th instant. He was a colonel in the army at the storming of Montercy Colonel Samuel Williams, one of the leading spirits of the Texas revolution, died on the 14th. Hon. William Fields, State engineer, died on the 9th instant.

The third division of the Massachusetts volunters were encamped at Springfield on the 23d instant. Go. Banks made them a visit, delivered a speech on military matters, and was presented with a splendid dress sword. Dickens is about to make another visit to this county. The pecuniary success of Mr. Thækeray's four is said to have induced this step, and to have dissipated the upleasant impressions of Mr. Dickens' former trip, so far as he himself is concerned.

as he himself is concerned.

The corner-stone of the New York State Inebriate Asplum was laid at Binghamton on Friday last. The stees was laid in due and ancient form by the Masonic fraternity, Juo. L. Lewis, jr., Grand Master of the State of New York, officiating. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Beach, of Binghamton, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, president of the board of trustees of the institution, delivered some eloquent opening remarks. Elaborate and able addresses were delivered by Dr. John W. Francis and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, both of whom paid high and deserved tributes to Dr. Turner, the founder and chief mover of the institution, who was present. Remarks were also made by Hon. D. S. Dickinson and Hon. Elward Everett.

It is rumored that R. N. Woodworth, who has lately

It is rumored that R. N. Woodworth, who has latel resigned the office of cashier of the Brighton Bank, Botton, is a defaulter to that institution to the amount of \$30,000. The bank is, however, amply secured from

The total number of yellow fever cases developed in Savannah from the 15th to the 21st, both inclusive, was twenty. No new cases were developed on Wednesday of Thursday. There is no delay whatever in business, and the alarm has subsided.

The Hamilton (Canada) Times says that public dime

The Hamilton (Canada) Times says that public dimento public men are too often but little better than syephantic demonstrations, got up by parasites, as a mean of currying favor with the high and powerful. Hollow, heartless, and hypocritical are such displays, tending to effeminate and demoralise a people.

Gedard, the balloon man, has challenged Steiner, another balloonist, to a race through the air. The latter has accepted, and named Cincinnati as the place, and detober as the time. Gedard prefers Buffalo to Cincinnati Godard wants a small balloon and a short distance. Steiner stipulates for the largest sizes and the farthest distance, over land or sea, that can be attained.

George Mercer, an Englishman, was killed on the 23d at New Haven, Connecticut, in an amateur prize fight with William Houston, also an Englishman. Only five rounds were fought, and but a single witness was present Houston was arrested.

A Mr. Pearson, of Sabula, Iowa, has invented a self-

Houston was arrested.

A.Mr. Pearson, of Sabula, Iowa, has invented a self-detaching car-coupling, which, it is stated, will, upon the engine leaving the track, instantly detach itself between the engine and cars. The plan is simple. It is a arranged that it permits the passage of a coupled train round the greatest curves on the road, but when the curvature is increased by a car or the engine going of the track, the connexion is at once broken, and these cars on the track continue there.